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The Standard

William Glasmann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not hesitantly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties; it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor, it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news. It will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by us rich or the poor.

UTAH FISH SHIPPED EAST.

Three carloads of Utah bass were shipped East last season and as much more will be transported this year.

The fish is accepted as a delicacy in New York and by many of Gotham's epicures is preferred to any other fish on the market.

An Ogden man with a tooth for good things complains that he cannot buy Utah lake bass in the local market and he has asked the question, if the entire output of the fishermen on the lake is contracted to New York and other eastern dealers, Ogden imports large quantities of salmon from Seattle and tons of other fish from the Pacific coast are necessary to meet the demand of those who seek a change from a meat diet. There should be a market here for large quantities of Utah lake bass.

THE SOUTH FORK DAM.

At last the great cry of no bedrock at the South Fork dam site receives its solar plexus blow from the highest authority in the land. Instead of no bedrock, Doctor Samuel Fortier, chief engineer of irrigation and drainage investigation of the United States, reports that bed rock is exposed clear across the South Fork canyon and that, though the top of the bedrock is shattered for about 100 feet, after being excavated 20 feet deep there is exposed the solid bedrock entirely across the canyon, with a fault, or crack, of less than 2 feet in the entire 600 feet from one side to the other of the canyon.

Doctor Pack, the geologist, says this fault might let water through, while Doctor Fortier, the engineer, says there would be few dams built if less than a ten-foot fault should stop the building of dams. Faults, or cracks, from 20 to 40 feet have been overcome by the engineers of dams all over the western country. Doctor Fortier suggests that even the small fault at the South Fork dam readily can be overcome by excavating the fault clear across the trench to the next stratum of rock back of the fault; and thus the faulting ap-

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Aristocratic types of superb footwear for Fall and Winter, admired by experts, and bound to meet your desire for correctness are found in our distinctive models which show a touch of careful designing for an easy practical fit. The absolute comfort of our shoes also makes them the choice of an increasing multitude of discriminating women.

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of greatest numbers displays the fact in large letters. New York would be prouder as the possessor of more population than London than to be able to announce that there is less poverty in that city than in any other great metropolis.

Just now London, Berlin and New York are rivals for first place in population, but there is not one word of comparison as to how contented are the people of the three cities.

Berlin claims four million, New York has 5,163,000, and London contains 7,250,000. At least one-third of each city is made up of half-starved human beings; another third is just on the edge of poverty, and the other third is divided between the middle class and the well-to-do.

We would prefer to live in a city of 20,000, where there is no real poverty and nearly all the people are far removed from want than to be part of London with its seven million and daily come in contact with the saddest side of life.

Ogden to us, holds out more inducements as a place to live in than New York or Berlin, with its millions of means and groans.

TARIFF REPORT
MADE PUBLIC

Many Changes Made From the Original Underwood Measure Passed in May.

SENATE AMENDMENTS

General Averages of House Bill Rates Reduced Four Per Cent.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The conference report of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, representing the final adjustment of disputes between the senate and house over the former amendments, was made public early today when the Democratic managers submitted it for the first time to their Republican colleagues on the conference committee.

In the form in which the tariff bill ultimately will go to President Wilson for his signature, it carries many changes from the original Underwood bill passed by the house last May. While the report gave way on many of its amendments in the two weeks of its amendment in the conference committee, many important changes were retained and the general averages of rates of the house bill was reduced about four per cent ad valorem.

Summary of Agreements
In a summary of the agreements that have been informally announced from day to day during the conference work, the report shows the following important alterations of the original Underwood house bill:
The tax rate on incomes above \$75,000 was increased by a graduated scale from three per cent to seven per cent and the income tax exemption reduced from \$4000 to \$3000. Articles added to the free list include pig iron, ferro manganese ore, cheap grades of iron, cattle and other food animals, wheat, flax, hemp, sugar refining machinery, school text books, sand blast machinery, indigo dyes, photographic moving picture films, cement, asphalt and many other articles.

A new classification for woolen stockings, gloves and mittens, makes a reduction from the house rates on those valued at less than \$1.20 a dozen, and an increase on those above. Angora wool and articles made from it were given a higher duty than in the house bill. The house rate on silk ribbons and narrow fabrics was increased from 40 to 45 per cent, while the house rates on common paper box boards and papers used for photographic prints were reduced. An increased rate of duty was provided for lithographic views of American scenes and the rate on surface coated papers suitable for covering boxes was increased from 35 to 40 per cent.

Wearing Apparel.
Reduction in the house duties was made on wearing apparel of cattle or goat skins, fur hats, rough forms of dog and goat skins, camels hair press cloth for use in cotton oil mills, and through a reclassification, rates will be slightly reduced from those fixed by the house on fancy grades of cotton cloth. The house rate on cotton stockings and half hose was also reduced.

Reductions in the house rates in the chemical schedule covered perfumed and medicinal soaps, crude chickie, linseed oil, chlorate of potash and several other items, while the house rates were increased on many kinds of acids and on some classes of paints. The senate succeeded in reducing the house rates on high power lenses, surveying instruments, telescopes and the like. Most of the senate changes reducing the rates on iron and steel products were approved by the conference committee, making the rates considerably lower on the average than those of the original house bill. The tariff on automobiles, fixed by the house at 45 per cent and radically cut by the senate, was finally compromised by making a new classification of automobiles valued below \$2,000 for which a rate of thirty per cent was fixed.

Some of the more important changes agreed to by the conference covered the schedule of agricultural products and provisions. In addition to putting cattle and sheep on the free list, the conference agreed to reductions on oats, butter, beets, extracts of meats, currants, chocolate and other provisions and vegetables. The five per cent rebate in tariff made by the house bill on goods brought in American ships was retained in the conference with the added provision that it should not be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty, the United States now has.

The conference also amended that portion of the house bill requiring foreign manufacturers or exporters to submit their books to American cus-

PARENTS DEAD, HIS BRAIN AND LUNGS
HALF GONE, BOY GROPE FOR KNOWLEDGE

Willie Katz at work in Chicago hospital.

Willie Katz is an inmate of the County hospital, Chicago. Born of consumptive parents, both of whom are dead, he is not normal. When he was admitted to the hospital two years ago, only one lobe of his brain had developed, one chamber of his heart was out of commission, and his lungs were so ravaged by tuberculosis that less than one-third remained. The boy had nothing to do all day in the hospital, so he studied electricity and is proving himself a genius.

tom agents, so that if the exporter refused to allow such examination an additional tariff duty of 15 per cent ad valorem can be imposed on his exports.

Cuban Reciprocity.

The conference agreement repeals section eight of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, which provided that Cuba should have a preferential rate of twenty per cent on sugar and that the general sugar tariff of the United States should not be reduced below the figures of the Dingley tariff law of 1897.

The section of the house bill which would have thrown outside the civil service the entire force of income tax administrators for a period of two years, was changed by the conference committee. In its new form, employees of the Internal revenue office in Washington, "below the grade of chief of division," concerned with the income tax, must still be selected under civil service rules. Those outside may be appointed by the commissioner of internal revenue, under rules fixed by the secretary of the treasury.

The new provision of the income tax allowing a \$4000 exemption for a married person, provides "that only one deduction of \$4000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife, when living together."

The conference committee met

shortly after 10 o'clock and the completed report was submitted to the full committee by Chairman Simmons. After a brief discussion, it was approved by the eight Democrats, while the six Republicans, who had taken no part in the conference deliberations, refused to sign it.

Senator La Follette, one of the Republican conferees who voted for the tariff bill in the senate, announced to the conference that he did not decline to approve the report because of prejudice against it, but because he had not been consulted in the preparation of the agreement.

Two amendments were offered by minority members of the conference committee, but both were rejected by the Democrats. Representative Murdock, Progressive, moved that the house accept the Clarke cotton futures tax; while Representative Fordney, Republican, offered an amendment to extend from March to June, 1914, the time when the new sugar tariff becomes effective.

Representative Fordney, Murdock and Payne and Senators Pearson and La Follette did not sign the conference report, Senator Lodge was absent.

No definite agreement had been reached by the Democratic conference committee members today as to what should be done with the cotton futures question, but it was expected that when a second conference is ar-

ranked on the amendment it may be dropped from the bill. While President Wilson has favored the proposed compromise plan advanced by house leaders, he made it today he would not insist on its being put in the bill.

CAMELS FOR AMERICAN DESERTS

The dispatch to the effect that El Paso business men are planning a system of camel transportation for the Southwestern desert areas is in all probability a nebulous dream. The automobile can now or soon will distance the "ship of the desert" at his own game. The day of animal power is passing wherever there is any great amount of transportation to be done.

The project is an interesting one, however, not any the less because it has been tried in the United States once before. Ten camels were imported in 1850, but only one pair lived. They were shipped to Nevada, and as late as 1875 there were twenty-five camels there. In fact, the statutes of Nevada to this day quite solemnly lay down regulations for the herding and tethering of these strange beasts.

Why the experiment failed is lost in recent antiquity. The camel would have been ideal for the deserts fifty years ago. Physically, no animal is better designed for the conditions of life than the camel, but he is a stupid, vindictive beast, docile only in his stupidity. That perhaps is the reason he failed with the American frontiersman and goldseeker. He has none of the kindly, companionable qualities of the horse, burro or dog; he takes no interest in what he is doing. The riding camel will make 100 miles a day for three days without water, and the draft camel will pack half a ton. But it requires a type of mind not to be found in America to put up with camel eccentricities. The far less efficient but more intelligent burro easily claimed the service for American men of the arid West.

So, while the camel can easily adapt himself to the American desert, the American driver only under the stress of necessity will find it worth his while to get acquainted with the camel, wonderful beast that he is. The camel still possesses the mental traits of the Miocene period. He is one of the oldest associates of man, there being no wild species in existence. Either the men he lived with were abnormally stupid, or else in developing his strange structure he lost the power to progress, for he is now as always, was, a supercilious drudge.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

HOT SCOTCH.

Magistrate—You are charged with being drunk and disorderly; what is your name?

Culprit—Angus McNichol McNab.

Magistrate—H'm—Who paid for your liquor.—London Opinion.

PERHAPS BOTH.

He had called for her answer and sat in the parlor waiting for her to appear. Half an hour went by. "Wonder," he mused, "if she is making up her complexion or her mind."

THEATERS

AT THE OGDEN.

Charles Klein's success, "The Third Degree," is an ambitious production for a stock company to attempt, but the Arlington-Greenwell company at the Ogden not only attempts it but produces it successfully. Dealing with the accusation and final clearance of a young man who confesses to a murder, though innocent, after his will power had been broken down by sev-



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en hours of questioning by an adept of "the third degree" system, the play gives ample opportunity for the members of the cast to display their talents. To a certain extent the audience was not unappreciative. Several highly dramatic incidents appeared to pass entirely over their heads.

Although Orville Spurrier, playing the part of Captain Clinton, the police inquisitor, is not on the stage more than 15 minutes, his clever work is absolutely necessary to the success of the play. Had he fallen, the play would have done likewise. Thomas Pawley as Brewster, the lawyer, was a tower of strength also. Miss Adele Bradford showed her ability in several dramatic moments and Miss Arlington, in the part of Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Jr., wife of the man accused of murder, worked hard in every act and received much applause for her efforts. Robert Pawley and A. J. Cole played with their usual excellence.

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